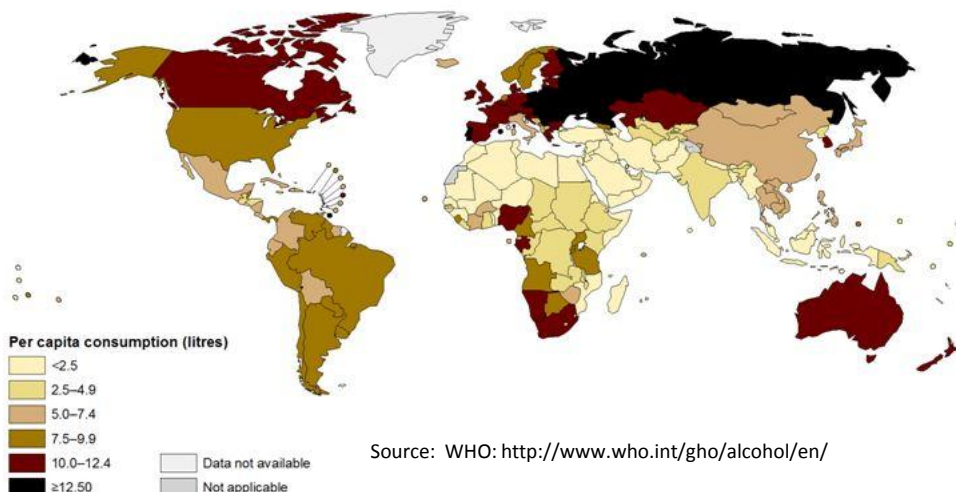


Meath Alcohol Related Harm Profile 2017

Item type	Other
Authors	Health Service Executive (HSE), Ms, D Goggin, Ms L Cullen, Ms J O’Kane, Ms A Sheridan, Ms M Murphy, Dr. D O’Donovan, Dr. C Mason Mohan.; Alcohol Forum, Mr K Doherty, Ms P Leonard
Publisher	HSE
Downloaded	12-Jul-2017 09:17:27
Link to item	http://hdl.handle.net/10147/621416

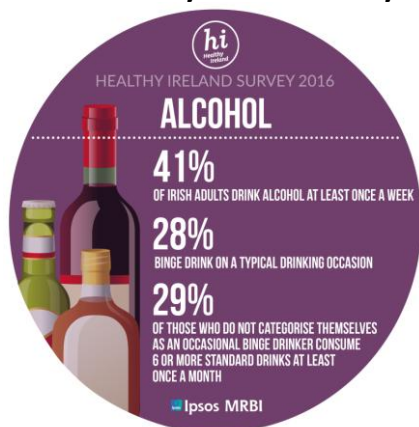
This profile gives information about alcohol and health

Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption in litres of pure alcohol 2010



In 2014 Ireland was the 7th highest OECD country for alcohol consumption in litres per person aged 15+ years at 11.0 litres per person. Provisional figures for 2016 show an increase to 11.5 litres per person aged 15+ years.

From the Healthy Ireland Survey 2016



- 25% of Irish people have not drunk alcohol in the past year.
- 55% of drinkers drink at least once a week, which is highest in the 55-64 year age group.
- 1 in 3 binge drink on a typical drinking occasion.
- Those living in the more affluent areas are more likely to drink once a week than those in deprived areas (34% versus 52%), except for binge drinking which is higher among those in deprived areas (40% and 35% respectively).

Key Facts Meath

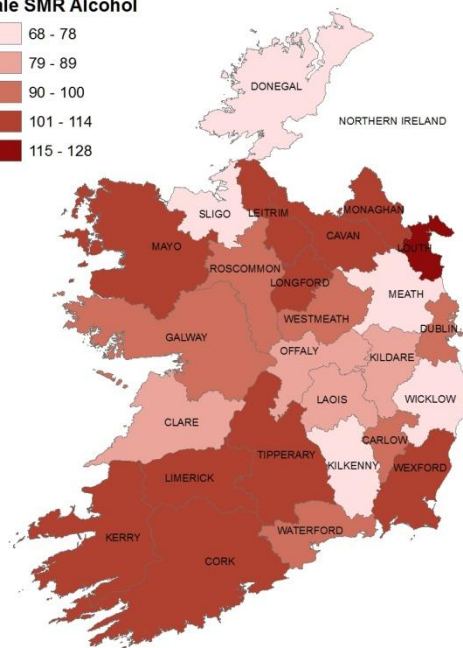
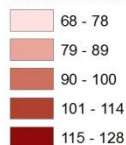
- Meath has below average mortality for alcohol related causes for all ages per 100,000 population (52.4, National 65.4).
- The rate of potential years of life lost per 100,000 from selected alcohol related causes is below average for males (936.6) and females (161.7) in Meath than nationally (males 1289.3) and females (377.1). Meath ranks 25th for males and 23rd for females nationally.
- In 2014, Meath had average male and female in-patient rates per 100,000 for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol disease 2014 (84.8 and 30.5, National 74.1 and 29.7, respectively).
- In 2014, Meath had below average rates nationally for alcoholic liver disease in-patient admissions for males and females (16.3 and 13.4 respectively versus National rate of 38.3 and 14.3, respectively).
- In 2015, Meath had average psychiatric in-patient admission for alcohol disorders (23.9, National 25.9).
- In 2014, Meath had below average alcohol treatment rate per 100,000 (55.9, National 158.5).
- In March 2017, Meath ranks 3rd lowest in Ireland for the number of valid liquor licenses per 100,000 population.
- In 2015 Meath, had a lower than national rate per 100,000 of drink driving offences (118.0, National 140) and for disorderly conduct offences (257.0, National 546.0).

Alcohol Mortality

5 year age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 for selected alcohol related causes 2009-2014.

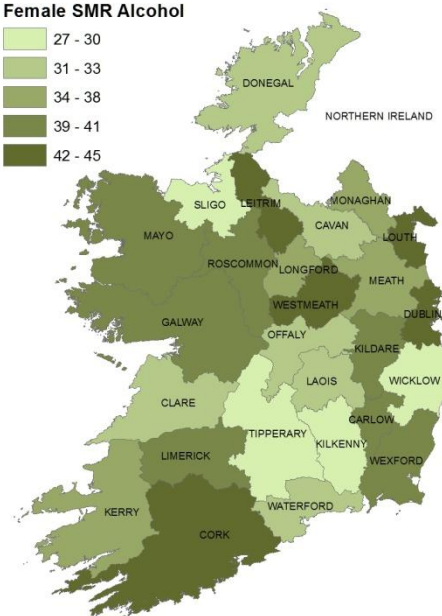
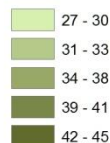
Legend

Male SMR Alcohol



Legend

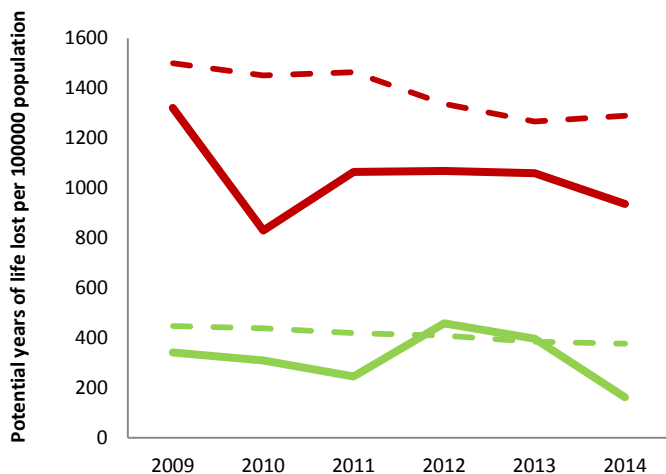
Female SMR Alcohol



Source: PHIS, Personal Edition 2016, Department of Health

Mortality for selected alcohol causes – Potential years of life lost (PYLL) 2009-2014.

PYLL represents the estimated number of potential years of life lost per 100,000 up to age 70 and is a useful indicator of premature mortality.



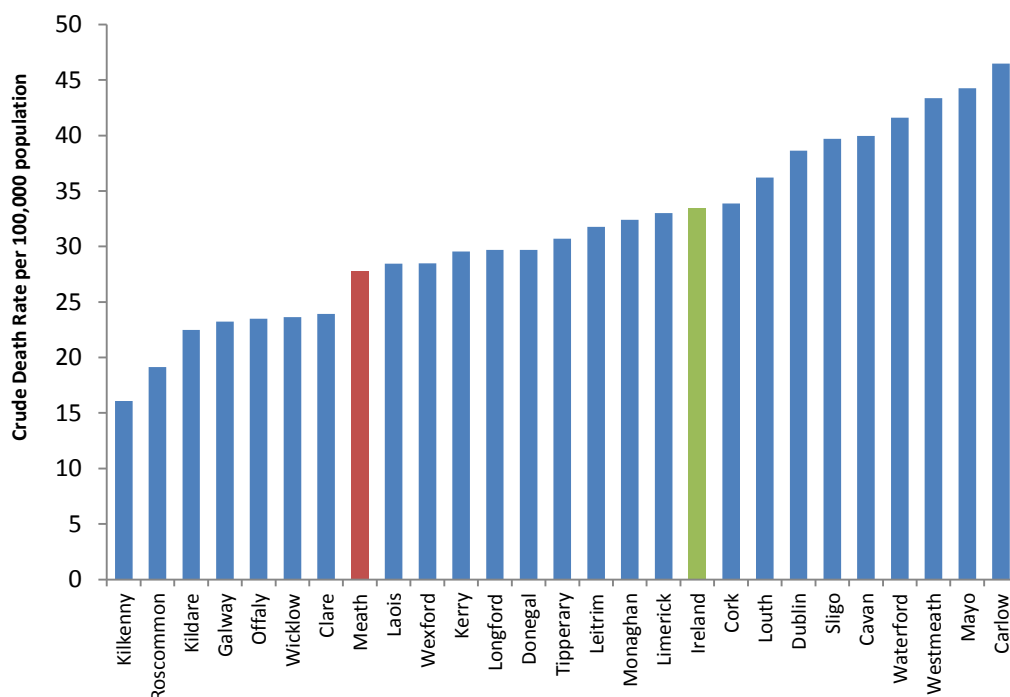
Source: PHIS, Personal Edition 2016, Department of Health

Potential years of life lost by cause 2014

	Area	Years		% of all cause of death	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Selected Alcohol Causes	Meath	815	171	32%	10%
	Ireland	29,847	8,545	36%	17%
All Causes of Deaths	Meath	2,582	1,662	100%	100%
	Ireland	83,369	48,870	100%	100%

The Irish National Drug-Related Deaths Index (NDRDI) records cases of death by drug and alcohol poisoning, and deaths among drug users and those who are alcohol dependent. The number year on year at county level is small.

Deaths due to poisoning where alcohol was implicated in the death, NDRDI 2004-2014



Crude death rates were calculated using estimated 2009 population figures from CSO.

There were 1,501 poisonings where alcohol was implicated in the cause of death, recorded by the NDRDI during the reporting period 2004 to 2014. Males accounted for 69% of these deaths. Fifty two (3%) of these deaths were among individuals *residing* in the county of Meath.

There were 294 poisoning deaths among alcohol dependent persons recorded by the NDRDI during the reporting period 2004 to 2014 where alcohol was NOT implicated in the death, five (2%) were among individuals *residing* in the county of Meath.

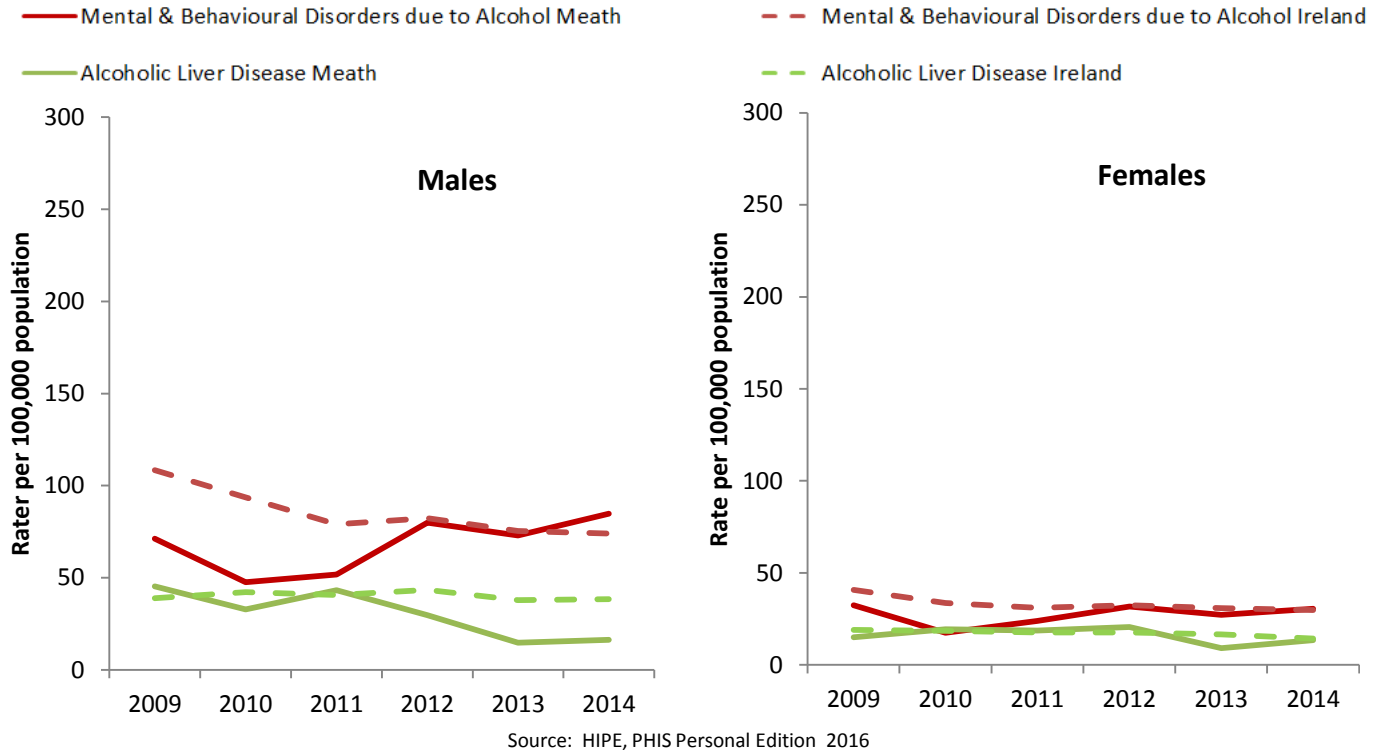
There were 8,211 non-poisoning deaths among persons known to be alcohol dependent recorded by the NDRDI during the reporting period 2004 to 2014. Males accounted for 74% of these deaths. One hundred and seventy eight (2%) of these deaths were among individuals *residing* in the county of Meath.

There were 771 non-poisoning deaths where deaths were NOT due to poisoning and person was NOT known to be alcohol dependent but alcohol was implicated in the deaths. Males accounted for 79% of these deaths. Twenty eight (4%) of these deaths were among individuals *residing* in the county of Meath.

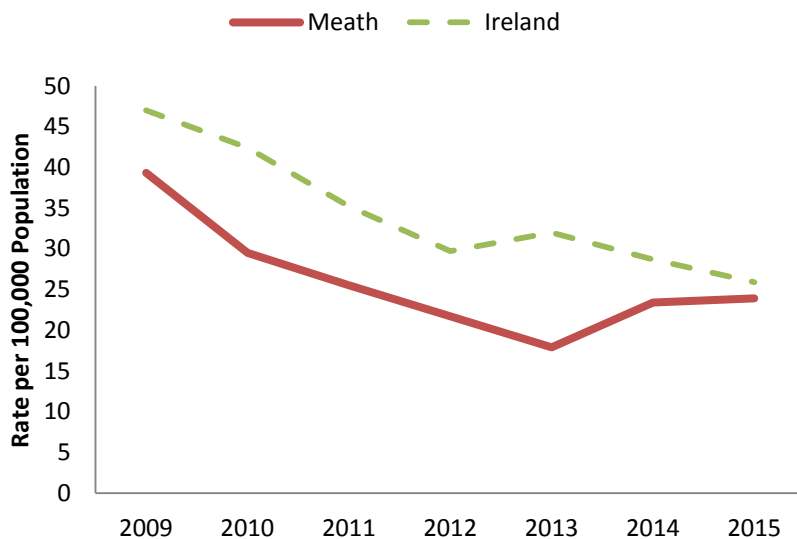
Source: NDRDI, HRB 2016/17

HIPE data relates to public hospitals. The figures graphed give an indication of the level of service use in the geographical area. Caution is warranted in interpreting this data as mental health problems are common in those requiring treatment for alcohol misuse and vice versa.

Age standardised hospital in-patient discharge rate per 100,000 for Alcoholic Liver Disease and Mental & Behavioural disorders due to alcohol, 2009-2014



Psychiatric in-patient admission rate per 100,000 due to alcohol disorders, 2009-2015



Source: National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (NPIRS), HRB

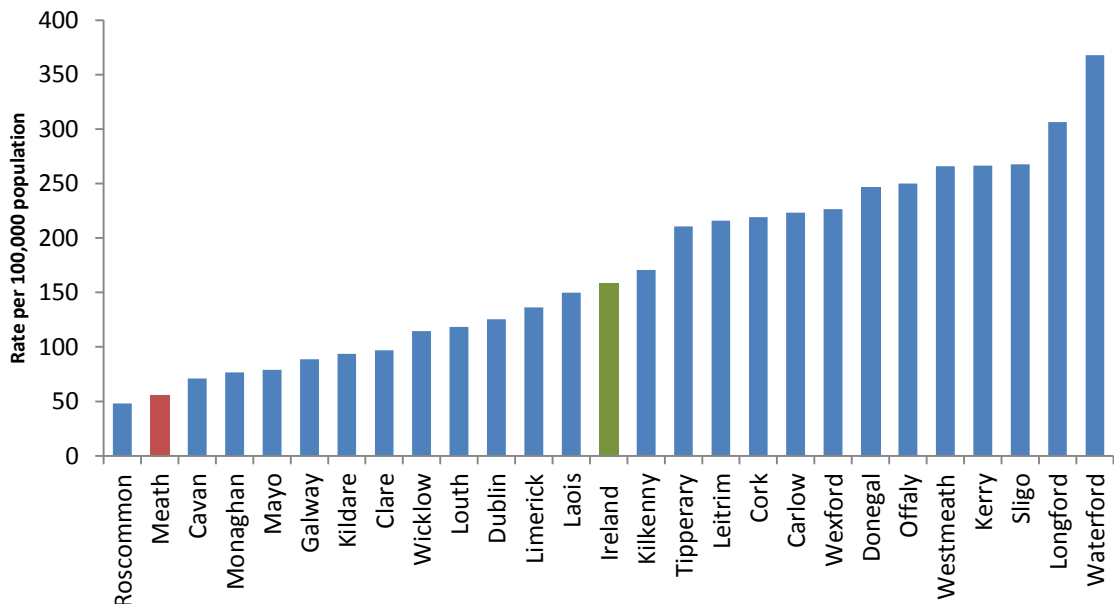
National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS) data is affected by participation of services. While coverage of drug treatment is high, coverage of alcohol services, particularly provided by mental health services is not uniform around the country and as such will impact on county level analysis. Psychiatric in-patient and those undergoing treatment for alcohol misuse may be similar population cohorts. Low usage of services in an area may be due to lack of capacity and may not indicate low alcohol harm.

Alcohol Treatment Numbers, 2009-2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of cases Meath	243	97	129	131	111	109
No of cases Ireland	7,816	7,866	8,604	8,336	7,549	7,541
% of Ireland	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS), Health Research Board (HRB) and interactive tables from the National Drug Library available at <http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/>

Alcohol Treatment rate per 100,000, 2014



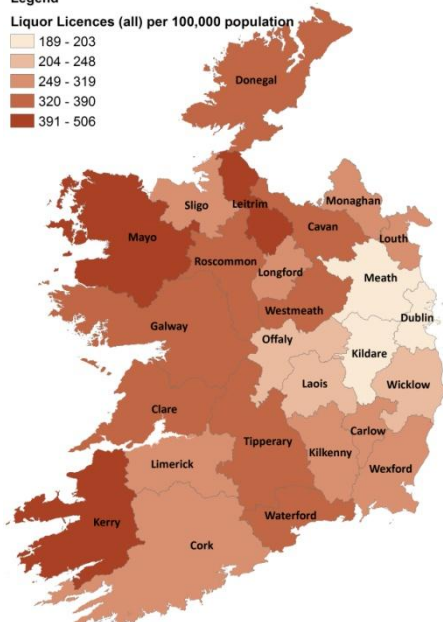
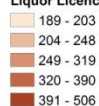
Source: Treatment figures from National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS), HRB. Population data used to calculate treatment rates sourced from Central Statistics Office (CSO) 2016 Census of Population Preliminary Figures for 2016.

Alcohol Availability

Density of Licenced Premises rate per 100,000 population 1st March 2017 (Map shows rate for all licenced premises)

Legend

Liquor Licences (all) per 100,000 population



Licence Type	Meath	Ireland
Manufacturers licenses	2.1	3.3
Publicans licenses	139.5	202.2
Off licenses	49.8	36.7
Wholesalers licenses	10.8	41.4
Total	202.1	283.6

Source: Irish Tax and Customs, Revenue. Crude rates were calculated using Preliminary figures from 2016 Population CSO.

Breaches of Liquor Licensing Offences 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. of offences Meath	49	60	16	33	41
No of offences National	2341	1918	1374	1272	1079
% of National	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.6	3.8

Source: Recorded Crime Offences dated 31st March 2017, Recorded Crime Offences, Central Statistics Office (CSO) available at www.cso.ie

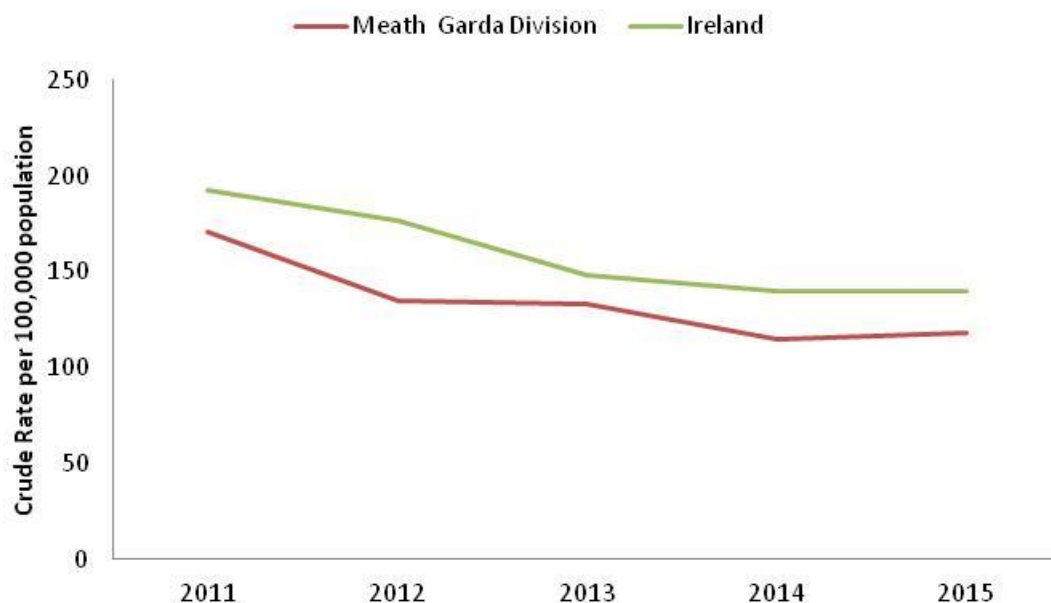
*Cautionary Note regarding Recorded Crime Offences data sourced from Central Statistics Office (CSO)

The CSO resumed the publication of recorded crime statistics in June 2015. This follows a comprehensive review of the accuracy of Garda Síochána crime data, on foot of the Garda Inspectorate Report on Crime Investigation, published 27th September 2016. When interpreting the recorded crime statistics, the CSO advises that the findings of the review should be taken into account. <http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/releasespublications/documents/crimejustice/2016/reviewofcrime.pdf>

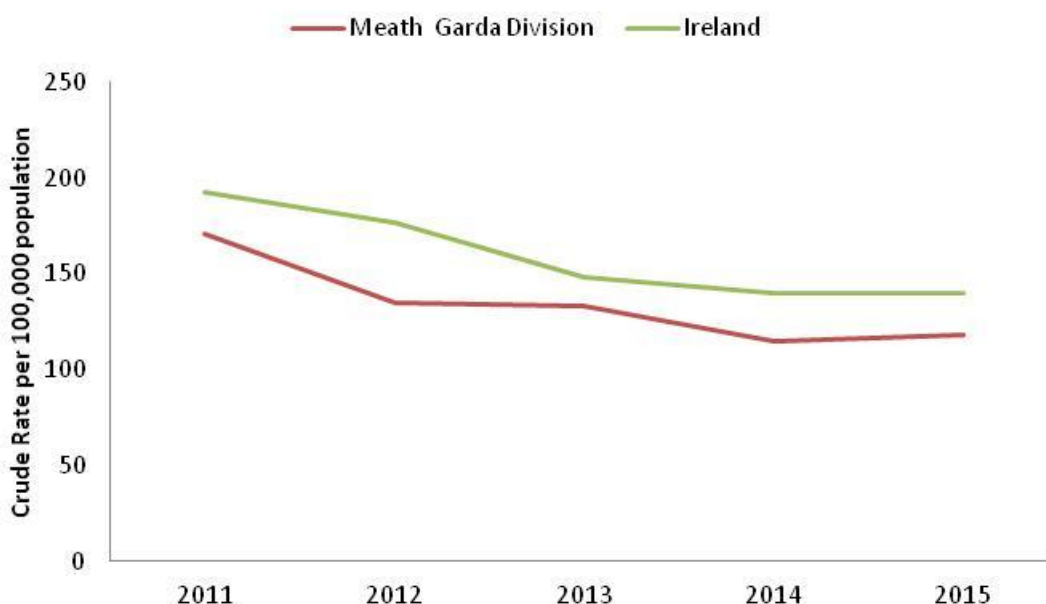
As the CSO publishes a small element of traffic related incidents (Group 04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts) in the quarterly Recorded Crime series, the CSO requested data on the 148,000 offences to establish whether any of these offences had been incorrectly included in the quarterly recorded crime data as additional incidents.

An Garda Síochána provided the details of the 148,000 offences and the CSO have determined that these offences do not appear to have affected the quarterly Recorded Crime series.

Driving in Charge of a vehicle under the influence of alcohol rate per 100,000 2011-2015



Disorderly Conduct Rate per 100,000 2011-2015



The following charts highlight how people in this area compare with the rest of Ireland for key indicators. The black circle shows the score for this area and the black line shows the average for Ireland. For some indicators, being above average is preferable, whereas for others the opposite is the case. A more detailed interpretation is given on page 11.

Meath

Ireland Key:

Ireland Average			
Lowest	25th	Percentile	Highest

Local Value ●

Indicator	Local Number	Local Value	Irl Avg	Irl Low	Ireland Range	Irl High
POPULATION INDICATORS CENSUS 2016 %						
1 Population number and % of National	195044	4.1	3.3	0.7		11.7
2 5 year population change 2011-2016	10909	5.9	3.8	-1.2		8.0
2011 CENSUS INDICATORS						
3 Deprivation relative score	n/a	0.9	0.2	-6.7		10.6
4 Dependency population ratio	62788	51.7	49.3	34.9		57.3
5 Persons age 0-14	46466	25.0	21.6	14.7		25.2
6 Persons age 15-19	11064	6.0	6.4	5.5		10.0
7 Persons aged 20-29	22949	12.5	13.8	10.7		23.4
8 Persons aged 30-39	33026	17.9	15.9	13.7		20.2
9 Persons aged 40-49	27497	14.9	13.8	11.4		15.0
10 Persons aged 50-59	19199	10.4	11.6	9.5		13.1
11 Persons aged 60-64	7612	4.1	4.9	3.8		5.9
12 Persons aged 65 years and older	16322	8.9	12.1	7.2		15.1
13 Lone parent households	6008	9.7	10.9	9.1		13.8
14 Persons with no formal or primary education only	15073	12.9	15.2	8.1		24.9
15 Semi, unskilled and agricultural workers	20468	11.1	11.7	5.3		16.0
16 Unemployment	16292	18.0	19.0	11.2		28.6
17 Households local authority rented	2908	4.7	7.8	4.2		16.0
18 White Irish	156900	85.8	84.5	73.9		90.6
19 White Irish Traveller	967	0.5	0.7	0.2		2.3
20 All other ethnic backgrounds	24958	13.7	14.9	9.0		24.5
ALCOHOL MORTALITY						
21 5 year standardised mortality for alcohol related causes all ages 2014	336	52.4	65.4	50.8		81.0
22 5 year standardised mortality for alcohol related causes 0-64 year age group 2014	225	31.8	42.1	31.2		54.6
23 5 year standardised mortality for alcohol related causes aged 65 and over 2014	111	137.8	161.6	116.4		190.0
AGE STANDARDISED HOSPITAL ADMISSION RATES PER 100,000						
24 Male admissions rate Alcoholic Liver Disease 2014	11	16.3	38.3	7.0		106.9
25 Female admission rate for Alcoholic Liver Disease 2014	12	13.4	14.3	8.5		21.8
26 Male admission rate for Mental & behavioural disorder due to alcohol disease 2014	74	84.8	74.1	21.0		244.2
27 Female admission rate for Mental & behavioural disorder due to alcohol disease 2014	28	30.5	38.3	7.3		111.5
28 Psychiatric admission rate for alcohol disorders 2015	n/a	23.9	25.9	8.3		43.6
29 Alcohol treatment rate per 100,000 2014	109	55.9	158.5	48.1		368.0
SOCIETAL IMPACTS*						
30 Driving Vehicle over the alcohol limit 2015 rate per 100,000	224	118.0	139.7	60.9		266.3
31 Liquor Licensing offences % of National 2015	41	22.0	23.1	4.7		73.8
32 Disorderly Conduct offences 2015	487	257.0	545.7	204.5		1641.8

Page 1

Alcohol consumption is defined as annual sales of pure alcohol in litres per person aged 15 years and older. Alcohol use is associated with numerous harmful health and social consequences, including an increased risk of a range of cancers, stroke and liver cirrhosis. Alcohol also contributes to death and disability through accidents and injuries, assault, violence, homicide and suicide. This indicator is measured in litres per capita (people aged 15 years and older). <http://www.who.int/gho/alcohol/en/> and <https://data.oecd.org/healthrisk/alcohol-consumption.htm> and www.revenue.ie

Healthy Ireland Survey – Key Facts 2016. Source Healthy Ireland Survey 2016 Summary Findings. Source: <http://health.gov.ie/blog/publications/healthy-ireland-survey-2016-summary-findings/>

Page 2

Five year age standardised death rate for selected alcohol related causes per 100,000 population by county and nationally 2007-2012. Source Public Health Information System (PHIS). The cause of death category Selected Alcohol Related Cause is made up of deaths where the following ICD 10 codes was recorded as the primary cause of death: ICD-10: C15 Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus, C32 Malignant neoplasm of larynx, F10 Alcohol related disorders, K70 Alcoholic liver disease, K73 Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified, K74 Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver, K76 Other diseases of liver and External Causes V00-V99, W00-W99, X00-X99, Y00-Y99. This simple pooling of alcohol related deaths can help to better rank countries by alcohol related mortality and can be used to better track trends in deaths associated with alcohol than using separate causes. It is relatively rough indicator and it is NOT the estimate of alcohol attributable mortality, which is more complex and difficult to calculate

<http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables> and PHIS Personal Edition, 2016.

Potential Years of Life Lost 2009 – 2014. Source Public Health Information System (PHIS)

<http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables> and PHIS Personal Edition, 2016.

Page 3

Death due to alcohol poisoning and deaths among drug users and those who are alcohol dependent 2009-2014. National Alcohol-Related Deaths Index (NDRDI). Health Research Board (2016/2017). Source Irish National Drug-Related Deaths Index. <http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/26299> and www.hrb.ie/publications Crude death rate calculated using population estimate figures for 2009 from Central Statistics Office source www.cso.ie

Page 4

Hospital In-Patient Age Standardised rate per 100,000 for Alcoholic Liver Disease 2009-2014. Source Public Health Information System (PHIS) <http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables> and PHIS Personal Edition, 2016.

Hospital In-Patient Age Standardised rate per 100,000 for Mental and Behavioural Disorders due to Alcohol 2009-2014. Source Public Health Information System (PHIS) <http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables> and PHIS Personal Edition, 2016.

Psychiatric In-Patient rate per 100,000 due alcohol disorders 2009-2014. Source Public Health Information System (PHIS) <http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables> and PHIS Personal Edition, 2016.

Page 5

Health Research Board (2015) Treated problem alcohol use in Ireland: figures for 2013 from the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). National Health Information Systems, Health Research Board. Available at <http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/23564> and www.hrb.ie/publications. Figures for 2014 sourced directly from NDTRS, Health Research Board (2016/2017). Alcohol treatment rates calculated using Census of Ireland data 2016, Preliminary Results for 2016. Source www.cso.ie

Page 6

Current valid liquor licenses' sourced from Irish Tax and Customs, Revenue website, <http://www.revenue.ie/en/tax/excise/> sourced on 1st March 2017. Density of licensed premises rate per 100,000 population calculated using Census of Ireland data 2016, Preliminary Results for 2016. Source: www.cso.ie

Offence of Driving/in charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit 2011-2015 rate per 100,000. Recorded Crime Offences (Number) by Type of Offence, Garda Division. Source

<http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CJQ03>

Page 7

Offence of disorderly conduct rate per 100,000 2011-2015, Recorded Crime Offences by type of offence, Garda Division.

Source <http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CJQ03>

Number of breaches of Liquor Licensing Offences 2011-2015. Recorded Crime Offences (Number) by type of offence, Garda Division.

Source <http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CJQ03>

Page 8

Data (1-20) taken from Census of Ireland data 2016, and Census of Ireland 2011. Source www.cso.ie

(1) Population of Ireland 2016 as a percentage of the National Population

(2) Population change 2011-2016 and percent change

(3) Deprivation relative score 2011. The calculated deprivation level for this area. A scoring is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from roughly -40 (being most disadvantaged) to +40 (most affluent). For more information see www.pobal.ie.

(4) Dependency ratio 2011– the proportion of the population in the 0-14 and 65 years and over age groups as a proportion of the 15-64 age group.

(5-12) Percentage of the population of this area by age groups 2011.

(13) Percentage of lone parent households over the total number of households 2011.

(14) Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who have either no formal education or whose highest level of education is at primary school level over the number of persons aged 15 and over who have ceased education 2011.

(15) Percentage of persons in labour force who are semi, unskilled or agricultural workers 2011.

(16) Percentage of persons aged 15-64 available in the labour force who are unemployed including first time job seekers 2011.

(17) Percentage of households which are local authority rented over the total number of households 2011.

(18-20) The percentage of persons of white Irish, Traveller and all “other ethnicity” 2011.

(21-23) 5 year age standardised mortality rate for alcohol related causes all age, 0-64 age group and 65 year and over 2014.

(24-25) Age standardised In-patient admissions rate per 100,000 for Alcoholic Liver Disease 2014.

<http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables>

(26-27) Age standardised In-patient admissions for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol disease 2014.

<http://www.thehealthwell.info/phis-tables>

(28) Psychiatric in-patient admissions rate per 100,00 for alcohol disorders 2015. Source: 2011; 2012: National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (NPIRS), Health Research Board/© Health Research Board 2012; 2013 .

(<http://www.hrb.ie/health-information-evidence/mental-health/informat->

(29) Alcohol treatment rate per 100,000 2014. National Drug Treatment Reporting System. Health Research Board.

<http://www.hrb.ie/health-information-in-house-research/alcohol-drugs/ndtrs/>

(30) Offences of driving in vehicle over the alcohol limit per 100,000 2015. Source

<http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CJQ03>

(31) Liquor licensing offences 2015. Source

<http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CJQ03>

(32) Public disorderly offences 2015. Source

<http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CJQ03>

How to interpret the spine tool

This user guide is designed to aid interpretation of the spine charts on page 8 in the health profiles (2017). The spine charts were developed utilising a spine tool developed by the West Midlands Public Health Observatory which is now part of Public Health England. The following explanation on how to interpret these charts is adapted from a document published by the West Midlands Public Health Observatory.

A spine chart is a data visualisation technique to present a number of indicators for an area. Each indicator's statistics are scaled so that the indicator's Ireland average (mean) value forms one dark vertical central line on the chart. An area's value for each indicator is presented as a circle against a shaded background showing the range and inter-quartile range of the local authority values across Ireland.

Range and interquartile range

Behind each local authority indicator value there is a shaded bar representing the range of values for local authorities across Ireland. The darker grey inner area of this bar represents the interquartile range. If areas were put in order of worst to best, the interquartile range would represent the worst and best values of the middle 50% of areas, i.e. those that are neither in the 25% worst nor the 25% best in all of Ireland. If the frequency distribution was a perfect normal distribution then the centre of the dark grey band (the median) would overlap the Ireland value (the mean) and the light grey tails would be equal length. The symmetry of the grey bars can give a general indication of:

- where there is skew or outliers in a particular direction: the light grey tail will be greater on one side than the other and the dark grey band may also be off-centre. In extreme cases the dark grey band (the interquartile range) may not overlap the mean Ireland value as the centre of the interquartile range is the median rather than the mean average.
- If the majority of areas are very close to the Ireland value but others are more spread out (central dark grey band is much narrower than the length combined of the light grey tails).
- **Mean:** This is another word for the average. It is defined as the sum of the observations divided by the number of observations.
- **Median:** This is the middle value in a range of values which have been put in order of lowest to highest. It is used instead of the mean if the data is skewed.
- **Range:** The range is described as the smallest and largest observations.
- **Interquartile range:** This is the range where the middle 50% of the observations lie the data on a chart the chart would look symmetrical.
- **Normal distribution:** This describes data which have a symmetrical distribution, with a characteristic 'bell' shape.
- **Skew:** This is used to describe data which does not have a symmetrical distribution. If you were to depict the data on a chart the chart would look lopsided or "skewed".

To watch a training video on Spine Tool interpretation click the link below:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=480Mswgcg8M>

West Midlands Public Health Observatory (now Public Health England).
 Tools: Spine Chart Creator. Available online at
<http://www.wmpho.org.uk/tools/>
 West Midlands Public Health Observatory. The Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas: User Guide (November 2012 update). Available online at
http://www.wmpho.org.uk/olderpeopleatlas/Atlas/UserGuide_OlderPeopleAtlas.pdf

Definitions adapted from Public Health textbook on
<http://www.healthknowledge.org.uk/>:

Additional information:

Further information on health determinants from census data, such as housing, water supply, time to travel to work, computer ownership, car ownership etc. are available at www.cso.ie.

Data and information gaps

- Alcohol attributable mortality data
- Emergency Department data
- GP consultation data
- Total alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption by county
- Social data (impact on children, relationships and employment)
- Interpretation of the recorded crime statistics

This is by no means an **exhaustive list** but it gives an indication of the data and information gaps that currently exist.

Acknowledgements:

Public Health England - Public Health England Health Profiles
<http://www.apho.org.uk/>
 West Midlands Public Health Observatory and to Stacy Croft, Jo Watson (SEPHO) and Doris Hain (ERPHO) for Spine Chart Tool V. 4 obtained at
<http://www.wmpho.org.uk/tools/>
 Healthy Ireland 2016, Information Unit and Public Health Information Systems, Department of Health
 Central Statistics Office
 Hospital In-Patient Enquiry Scheme (HIPE), Healthcare Pricing Office
 Irish Tax and Customs, Revenue
 Institute of Public Health (IPH) Ireland
 Suzi Lyons, National Drug Reporting System (NDTRS), Ena Lynn, National Drug-Related Deaths Index (NDRDI) and National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS), Health Research Board.

Background:

In 2016 the Alcohol Forum, selected clinical services and the Department of Public Health Medicine (DPHM), HSENE, HSENW and HSEW, collaborated on an exercise to scope the availability of data to describe alcohol-related harm in Ireland. The intention was to identify quality assured databases that provided data at county level to allow the development of a County Alcohol Harm profile for each county in Ireland. The purpose of the profile was to provide a baseline from which trends could be measured and to inform local planning and action to reduce alcohol harm. The profiles have the potential to become an important tool for a range of organisations and structures operating at the County level.

Health Profile created by Health & Wellbeing Directorate HSE

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Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive



alcohol forum
Informing Nationally, Delivering Locally

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